



A RECORD OF AGRICULTURE, LIVE STOCK, HORTICULTURE, BOTANY, AND THE KINDRED ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Agriculture is the most Healthful, most Useful, and most Noble Employment of Man.—Washington.

Volume XXVII.

LOUISVILLE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1879.

Number 48

SPECIAL NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

A recent large addition to the regular list of Subscribers to the FARMER'S HOME JOURNAL, should recommend it to ALL BUSINESS MEN who have any thing for sale to the country trade.

The paper circulates among thousands of Farmers and Dealers, who ship their live-stock, tobacco and other farm products to Louisville for sale, and who invest the proceeds in supplies of all kinds for farm and family use, and who, too, are buyers of fine stock for breeding purposes.

An advertisement in these columns will also be read every week by CASH BUYERS of fine stock, farm implements, and family supplies, not only in Kentucky, but throughout the whole of the SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, where the Farmer's Home Journal largely circulates.

AGRICULTURAL.

KENTUCKY FARM NOTES.

OHIO COUNTY.
Mr. F. W. Pirtle has his land for corn, for crop of 1880, already broken up. His object in breaking in the fall is to get the benefit of a growth of green vegetation, which he turns under. This is a good idea, and should be practiced whenever the land is overgrown with fall weeds. The fine water-mill of the Messrs. Phipps, at Hartford, offers to grind custom wheat at one-tenth toll. No one can complain, at this rate of toll.

CRITTENDEN.
A correspondent at Hurricane writes: Wheat is looking well; corn yielding over an average; hogs scarce. The government surveyors here talk of irrigating the Ohio river here for the benefit of the Illinois side and our ruin.

BARKEN.
Hon. Bedford Leslie has purchased the Brents stock farm of 642 acres, near Hiseville, for \$60,500 cash.—Col. Wm. Martin Wilson has bought R. J. Munford's farm of 115 acres, near Bear Wallow.

MADISON.
Wm. McIntyre sold his farm of 134 acres, near Loretto, to Wm. Burks for \$1,800, and bought Harry Martin's farm of 213 acres for \$2,600.—John Taylor sold a three year old steer, which had never been fed any grain, that weighed 2,150 lbs., at \$4.30 per cwt. Corn selling at Chicago at 40c per bushel.

MERCER.
A pack of hounds killed fifteen of Barney Brewer's sheep a few nights since.—A turkey thief has been sent to the penitentiary for one year. His name is Joe North, and he stole nineteen turkeys valued at 50c for hens and 75c for gobblers.

BOYLE.
Some hogs were sold last week at \$3.50 in Danville, but farmers mostly holding for an advance.—Kennedy & Co. bought in Boyle over 100 head of New York shipping cattle at \$4.35 to \$4.50 per cwt.—Jno. L. Spears sold his crop of hemp at \$5.46 1/2 per 112 lbs.—Danville court day, last week, there were 500 to 600 cattle on sale, and nearly all disposed of at 2 1/2 to 3 1/2c.

MADISON.
Cattle sales: J. B. Letcher to T. D. Chenault, 25 two year olds, 1,300 lbs., at 3 1/4c; O. H. Chenault bought 85 two year olds, average 1,150 lbs., at 3 1/4c, and 40 do. in Garrard county, at 3 1/2c.—A farmer reports to the Richmond Register that all his red sweet potatoes are ruined by frost, while the yellow ones are sound.—N. L. Crutcher says he had a bee hive to swarm last week.—Duke Tipton has shipped a box of forest tree seed to Kansas, to be planted there where timber is so scarce.

JESSAMINE.
At the Journal's corn show last week Mr. L. A. Davis took first prize for white corn, and J. C. Robb second. Thomas A. Davis took the prize on yellow corn. Mr. Luther Davis gets the Jessamine Journal and FARMER'S HOME JOURNAL, each one year, as his premium.

FAYETTE.
R. R. Early sold last week a lot of hogs that averaged 455 lbs.—E. P. Shelby bought 44 two year old feeding steers, averaging 1,400 lbs., at 3 1/4c.—Robert Todhunter shipped to Louisville eight Southdown wethers that averaged 300 lbs.—McGrath & Morgan bought A. S. Childers' crop of hemp at \$5.10 per 112 lbs., delivered in Lexington.—O. A. Gilman shipped from Lexington and Paris, in two days, last week, 64,111 lbs of dressed poultry.—J. T. Nichols has a pair of coach horses, 16 1/2 hands high, that weigh 2,800 lbs.—H. Vance, near Dog Fennel, will sow 100 acres of hemp next year.

WOODFORD.
Woodford Star: Wade Hampton shipped 21 horses and mules to Selma, Ala.—W. H. Cleveland has just finished delivering 4,200 bushels of wheat, the crop of 105 acres, averaging over 25 bushels per acre.—Woodburn farm, by actual survey, has been found to

contain 2,977 acres.—Geo. Master, a Woodford farmer, will remove to Daviess in a short time.

SCOTT.
Hugh Anderson sold to Henry Martin a pair of fancy, five year old mules for \$250.—The Georgetown Times claims the champion beet of the season—24 lbs.—

At the Times corn show last week, there were twenty-one entries of white and seven of yellow corn. W. L. Young, of Great Crossings, took first on white, and James W. Fields first on yellow.—Maj. J. M. Viley raised fifty-five barrels of corn on three acres of ground.

—Miss Ella Moore, of Herndon Grange, was recently awarded a \$5 premium for the best collection of home grown garden seeds. She exhibited forty-six kinds. Mrs. J. M. Viley had second best—36 kinds.—Court day in Georgetown: 800 cattle on sale, bringing 2 1/2c to 3 1/2c; mules sold at from \$60 to \$120.—Claude Garth, Newtown, sold his crop of old hemp at \$5.75.—Joshua Marshall has sold 2,000 walnut logs to Mr. Harvey, to be delivered at Sadville.

BOURBON.
W. S. Hall sold to John Whaley 19 yearling cattle, average 900 to 1,000 lbs., at 3 1/4c.—J. V. Moore, North Middleton, sold a lot of 140 lambs at \$5 per head.—M. Beall has sold to Capt. Simms his farm of 400 acres at \$65 and \$75 per acre.—Jno. Piper, Beech Ridge, has 25 yearling mare mules, 15 1/2 hands high, for which he has refused \$92.50 per head.—Bey. Dorsey bought 900 turkeys last week at 5c per lb gross; some flocks averaged 16 lbs.—T. J. Evans sold lot of fat sheep, averaging 163 lbs., to Jas. Hedges, at 4 1/2c.

HENRY.
At a sale of property by M. F. Smith, recently reported in Constitutional, work mules brought \$100 to \$112; sheep, \$3.50 to \$3.65 per head; corn shucked in the field, \$1.62 to \$1.80 per barrel; fodder, 11c to 15c per shock.—George T. Barbour sold his farm of 210 acres in Henry county, near Pendleton Station, to J. Garrett, for \$40 per acre.

CLARK.
In some parts of the county corn was selling last week at \$1.50 per barrel.—S. A. Lewis rented his farm of 275 acres, to J. Hood Smith, at \$4 per acre.—Sam. T. Martin has 50 acres of corn, which, the Democrat says, he claims will average 100 bushels per acre.—C. W. Gaitskill sold 70 fat ewes, averaging 170 lbs., at 4c.—W. C. Vanmeter weighed to Judy & Barrow, at 4 1/2c, 45 cattle, averaging 1,700 lbs.

SHELBY.
Frank French, near Simpsonville, lost a horse from founder last week. Two more were sick, but recovered.—H. M. Cannon has sold his farm of 107 acres, near Simpsonville, to Dr. Sanders, of Hart county, at \$35 per acre.

MONTGOMERY.
A. H. Judy bought for Orsley & Co. 2,700 hogs in Montgomery county, paying \$3.25 to \$3.60 per cwt. He finished shipping last Wednesday.—M. Kahn bought, last week, the following lots of cattle: of A. Fesler, 44 head at \$4.10 per cwt; of John Piersall, 32 head at \$4 per cwt; James Chorn, 45 head, average weight 1,500 lbs., at \$4 per cwt; H. B. Woodford, 30 head at \$60 per head; Taylor Tracy, 70 head, supposed weight 1,800 lbs., \$4.75 per cwt; Sutherland, 47 head, 1,750 lbs., at same price; Calmes, 39 head of same weight at \$4.60.—Sentinel.

FLORIDA YELLOW PINE.

The best reserves of this invaluable timber for present or future supply are to be found in the peninsular portion of Florida, mainly in the counties of Putnam, Marion, Sumter, Polk, Hillsborough and Hernando. These six counties embrace 326,977 acres, and it is quite safe to assume that at least three-fifths of their entire surface is covered with this timber, entirely uncultured, and that it will produce 5,000 feet at the very least to the acre of first class sawing timber; this will make the gross yield of these seven counties about 980,930,000 feet, which in Boston or New York will readily command the enormous sum of \$20,599,530.

So soon as railways get established in these counties, with outlets at Palatka or Jacksonville, on the St. John's, and Tampa, on the Gulf, this rich product will be found seeking the markets of Liverpool, Havre, Bremen, and the Atlantic ports of our country, as well as the extensive markets of the West India Islands and South America. One of the very greatest enterprises of the future will be the manufacture and marketing of this invaluable article of merchandise.

THE STRIDE OF ST. JULIEN.

The length of the stride of St. Julien, when going at the rate of a mile in 2:05, is eighteen feet, so that his great speed arises more from rapid action than length of reach. Most of the celebrated trotters have not been "long striders." Flora Temple rarely exceeded seventeen feet. Goldsmith Maid about the same as St. Julien. Probably the longest-gaited horse, of all the very fast trotters, was Gloster, and though it was claimed for him that in his fastest brushes he would stride twenty-three feet—the longest we ever witnessed was twenty feet six inches. St. Julien makes two strides in nine-tenths of a second, 293 in a mile.

The stride of a trotter is measured from where one foot leaves the ground to where it strikes again, the same rule governing that of the race horse. But in a square trotter like St. Julien there are two strides in that distance. The near fore foot and the off hind foot touch the ground so nearly together that the ear can not detect any difference, and the instantaneous photographs of Muybridge prove this to be correct. Thus, in nine-tenths of a second there are four times when the feet strike, with a dozen or more extra motions of the limbs to bring the feet into position. These positions are so complicated that it is impossible to describe them in words. The photographs, and those of our readers who have not seen them would be mystified rather than enlightened on the subject, were we to attempt a full description without them to refer to.

While it may appear to some that a comparatively short stride is inimical to speed, the horse which does not "overstride" himself has an immense advantage. He has better control of his legs, and as the long strider is almost sure to "dwell," the length of reach is more than counteracted by the slowness of recovery. With St. Julien it is instantaneous, and the touch and go of the feet are so rapid that it would seem as though the winged heels of Mercury had been transferred, and the fleetness of the messenger of the gods bequeathed to the son of Volunteer.

American Agriculturist.

HORSE BOT-FLY AND ITS WAYS.

The horse bot-fly (*Gastrophilus equi*) belongs to the great family of *Diptera*, the two winged insects. The most familiar examples of these, are the troublesome house flies and mosquitoes. The bot-fly is brown in color, and about the size of a honey bee, and when on the wing it might be mistaken for one. The body of the female is more tapering than that of the male; she deposits her many eggs singly upon the hairs of the lower jaw, neck, and forward legs of the horse. The long and blunt ended eggs are so securely glued to the hairs as to be removed with the greatest difficulty.

The eggs hatch in a very short time, and the tickling sensation produced by the young maggot induces the horse to bite and lick the places where they are, and they thus pass into his mouth and stomach. The bots, as the maggots are called, are short and fleshy, of a whitish color, becoming brown by age. They are provided with hooks around the mouth, and rows of spines about the body, by both of which they fasten themselves to the lining of the stomach and sometimes to the intestines of the horse. After remaining for six weeks or two months, the bots pass away from the horse, bury themselves in the dung, and assume the dormant pupa state, in which they remain until "fly-time" comes again.

When the maggots are attached to the stomach in large numbers, they may impair digestion, and in the worst cases even produce death. The com-

mon belief that bots eat through the coats of the stomach is not well sustained. In general they do not eat the wall of the stomach, but irritate it, and cause a formation of pus and other excretions upon which they feed.

It is difficult to distinguish bots from other sources of stomach irritation. If the tongue is red, the horse keeps extending its head and raising its lip, and the maggots are found to pass out with the dung, it is a clear case of the bots. So far as known, nothing can remove the troublesome parasite from its hold when once fastened in the stomach. The various worm medicines are of little avail. The animal must be well fed, and a dose of physic will help remove the bots when it is time for them to change their residence.

American Agriculturist.

PLANTS AND PLANT FOOD.

Some plants are surface feeders—that is, their roots are short, usually small and numerous, and only penetrate the upper portions of the soil, as in the case of the onion, turnip, and the cereals, though the latter are perhaps medium, rather than shallow feeders. It is easy to see that such crops must derive their nourishment from that portion of the soil which their roots penetrate, and are therefore surface exhausting.

On the other hand, clover, lucerne, and the long roots, as carrots, parsnips, etc., are deep feeders, and exhaustive to the lower portions of the soil. These facts have a direct bearing on the succession of crops, and the application of fertilizers. If a fertilizer is applied to the land, it tends downward, and its descent depends upon the solubility of the substance and porosity of the soil.

To have, therefore, the least loss and the quickest returns, a surface feeding crop is the one to which to apply the fertilizer, and this crop should be followed by a deeper feeder the next season, which will bring the sinking food to the surface again. It is in this capacity that the clover crop is so valuable in a rotation.

It is a great point to keep the plant food within the reach of the roots of the plant, and it can best be done by applying it to a surface feeding crop, and follow it up (down, rather) by a deep feeder, the roots of which penetrate far down.

AMBER-CANE SUGAR.—The St. Louis Republican says: There was recently shipped from Crystal Lake, Ill., a car load of sugar made from amber cane. This was to be followed by another in a few days, making not far from twenty tons as the result of the first experiment in sugar making in that locality. The product is described as being "light in color, with a delicate orange tinge. It had also a peculiar luster, and the grain was bright and sparkling." The gentleman who visited the factory reports "that the proprietor of the hotel went to his storeroom and brought out a fair sample of yellow 'C' coffee sugar, and the two were compared side by side. The odds were found to be greatly in favor of the amber sugar. It was much lighter and brighter, and beside it the yellow 'C' looked dark, dingy, gummy and lusterless."

Gen. Le Duc, who has just visited the factory, and from whom the information relative to the shipment has been gained, says "that the proprietors inform him that there is so much enthusiasm among farmers regarding this new industry that there will be 10,000 acres of the early amber cane planted in that locality next year." The factory is well provided with every essential for making sugar, the same as the refinery at Fairbault, and will next year, it is thought, be running so smoothly as to "turn out a car-load of sugar every two days."

SHEEP AND WOOL.

Among the other very cheerful prospects for farmers and stock raisers is the encouraging outlook for sheep and wool. The article which we copy below will serve to show farmers that there is no reasonable grounds to expect a very great decline in either within the next few months.

Let every farmer look to the improvement of his flock. Secure good rams that will increase the weight and quality of the fleeces as well as the size of the carcass. It is the best that pays best. The outlook is encouraging, but the profits are only for those who are willing to improve and take care of their flocks.

We take the following from the Boston Journal of Commerce, November 22:

The sales of domestic wool chronicled below this week are unequalled in the history of the trade. So large an amount of business has naturally been attended with considerable excitement. XX fleeces have sold at 50c, and conservative parties think this is about as high as the market will reach or stand. A look at the charts of prices for the past twenty-five years shows that, except during the war, these figures were seldom exceeded even in the most prosperous eras. However, these are peculiar times, as is seen by the enormous advances in some other articles.

Prosperity and speculation together have a good deal to do with the present situation in wool, and how much is to be ascribed to each it is hard to estimate. The market is very strong at the close, and prices are a little higher than last week. Advances from the London auction, of advances of from 5 to 15 per cent. on Australian and Cape, and reports of an advance of 30 per cent. in India, have greatly stimulated operations here the latter part of the week. One lot has sold over a million pounds (of which about three-fourths was full California), two others about three-fourths of a million each, and quite a number of others between a quarter and a half of a million each. As nearly as we can ascertain, a large proportion of the total sales have been on manufacturers' account, and most of the rest to speculators.

The operations in foreign wool here, too, have been exceedingly large, and probably nearly all the available stock at the moment has been taken up. The large orders which have been sent out to Australia and South America are not expected to arrive here before February, and this fact, together with the poor prospect of getting much from England at present, has produced a rush for the limited stocks of both foreign and domestic in our market.

The sales as given below aggregate 4,870,600 lbs domestic and 1,819,700 lbs foreign, against 1,995,500 lbs domestic and 50,000 lbs foreign for the corresponding week of 1878; 1,467,100 lbs and 49,200 lbs for 1877, and 1,080,100 lbs and 10,000 lbs for 1876. The total sales since January 1, 1879, have been 93,444,430 lbs domestic and 16,728,326 lbs foreign.

The receipts of domestic wool for the week have been 10,546 bales, and of foreign 3,407 bales, against 2,907 bales domestic and 1,000 bales foreign for the corresponding week of 1878. Total receipts since 1st January, 1879, have been 251,597 bales domestic and 53,353 bales foreign.

Agriculturist.

TYPHOID FEVER AMONG SWINE.

This disease, which is that known as hog cholera, is by no means an American disease, as is generally supposed. It is now prevalent in several places in England, and many districts where it occurs are isolated by the local authorities, in accordance with law. The affected animals are slaughtered, and an attempt is thus made to prevent the spread of the disease. Unfortunately, this stamping out process is remarkably ineffective, and year after year the disease exists, and causes enormous losses. The only advantage from it seems to be to shift the loss from the shoulders, or pockets, of the owners of diseased stock to those of the public. The results of these long continued efforts to eradicate the disease, by the English government, are well worth considering with reference to a similar course suggested here.

It is stated that alder leaves scattered among grain will preserve it from weevil.

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Thos. S. Kennedy, Pres't. Ion B. Nall, Sec'y.

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One copy one year.....\$1 50
Where currency is not at hand, persons in
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We prepay postage on all papers sent to
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ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements will be inserted in the
regular advertising columns of the FARM-
ERS' HOME JOURNAL at the following
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One inch, one time.....\$ 1 80
One inch, four times.....5 00
One inch, three months.....10 00
One inch, six months.....16 00
One inch, twelve months.....25 00

Reading notices 20 cents per line, first in-
sertion; subsequent insertions, 10 cents per
line.

Authorized advertising agents will be al-
lowed a commission of 25 per cent. on all
orders coming through their hands.

Advertisements will not be given special
position in this paper.

THURSDAY, NOV. 27, 1879.

NEWS ITEMS.

CONGRESS will meet on Monday, Dec. 1.

The coal fleet from Pittsburgh reached this
city last Sunday.

OVER 700 acres of pop corn was raised this
year near Loda, Ill.

CAPTAIN KIDD claims the 13th and 14th
days of April next for his next semi-annual
combination sale at Lexington, Ky.

THE boom in stocks, in New York, came to
grief last week by a rapid decline all along
the line. Many small speculators were in-
volved in the ruin, and the great ones found
their hands full.

THE excitement in Ireland increases and is
likely to lead to a rupture between the people
and the government, when the former will get
the worst of it in the end.

A SHIPPER writes to the Danville Advocate
that horses, when shipped on cars, should be
muzzled, as then they will remain quiet, and
go through in much better condition.

MR. VANCE WARNER, of Mercer county,
had a fine cow killed just when ready to drop
a calf. In order to save the latter he cut the
cow open and took it from the womb. It
lived and is doing well.

THERE was a great meeting of the Irish agi-
tators at Balla, county Mayo, on the 22d
inst. The leaders of the movement addressed
the multitude, but advised them to make no
violent demonstrations.

IT is said a new route through Mammoth
cave has been discovered, by which the river
can be avoided, making the entry accessible
where otherwise it would be unpleasant from
the high water. Wonder if its a Mulhattan
discovery?

THE Glasgow Times of last week tells of a
singular accident to a horse. The animal
pushed a water bucket from the curb into a
well. In its descent the bucket caused the
windlass to turn rapidly, the handle of which
struck the horse square in the forehead, crush-
ing the skull and causing instant death.

A FARMER writing from Hart county,
Ky., asking for copies, etc., to use in
getting a club, says: "It is a rattling
good farm and family paper."

MR. G. D. RICHARDSON, of Meade
county, called to see us last Tuesday.
Mr. R. is a good farmer as well as fruit
grower, and makes the best of apple
brandy.

MR. J. LILLY CLARK, of Spencer
county, has informed us of his intention
to get a large premium club for
the FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL, and we
authorize him to receive subscriptions
and renewals in Spencer, Nelson,
Washington, Bullitt and Jefferson coun-
ties.

VISITORS.—On Monday morning we
were pleased to have four as good look-
ing farmers as Kentucky claims, all to
happen into our office at the same time
—Mr. S. McElvane and Mr. T. G.
Berry, of Henry, and Mr. J. A. Clark
and his son, Lilly Clark, of Spencer.
Call again, gentlemen.

MISSISSIPPI. ALBERT PELL, C. S. Read
and John Clay, Jr., members of the
royal commission sent from England to
this country to learn the cause of agri-
cultural depression in Great Britain,
visited the Bluegrass counties last week.
They expressed themselves as being
highly pleased with the country, and
particularly with the grand herds of
Shorthorns.

We devote a considerable part of our
space this week to a discussion by Mr.
D. M. Magie, of Oxford, O., of the
origin of the Magie or Poland-China
breed of hogs. He establishes, beyond
question, his own claim as the origina-
tor of this well known and valuable
breed. When these hogs became so
popular all over the country, it was but
natural that others should set up a

claim to the honor of originating them.
It is but justice to a worthy man that
he should be protected in a claim
which he establishes so indisputably.

KENTUCKY AGAIN AT THE FRONT.

As will be seen by reference to the
report of the fat stock show at Chicago.
Kentucky again comes to the front.
Col. J. H. Graves, of Chilesburg, Fay-
ette county, took the first premium on
his three year old Shorthorn steer,
"Dave Nichols," in his own ring; first
premium in sweepstakes for three year
olds of any breed; also the \$100 for
best steer or cow, any age, in the show.
This also carried with it a silver chal-
lenge cup given by the Live Stock Jour-
nal.

SLACK-WATER THE KENTUCKY.

During the late coal famine several
hundred thousand cords of wood found
ready purchasers at fully double the
price that has been current for several
years past. So the ill wind for coal
consumers has benefited the wood-cut-
ters.

It is astonishing that, with a peni-
tentiary so over-crowded with able-
bodied convicts that they are dying
from suffocation and foul air, the State
of Kentucky can not use these men to
lock and dam the Kentucky river, so
that the whole State can be supplied
with cheap coal, and coal, too, of the
very best quality. The Kentucky river
properly locked and dammed, which
would cost a million dollars, would be
worth a dozen railroads costing ten
million dollars.

EASTERN KENTUCKY.

A special to the Courier-Journal from
Mt. Sterling, dated November 23, men-
tions the presence of some prominent
railroad men in that section, as follows:

Gen. C. P. Huntington, the Ameri-
can railroad king, and certainly one of
the most remarkable men of his day;
Gen. John Echols, vice president of
the Big Sandy; Gen. St. John, the con-
sulting engineer of Mr. Huntington,
and the chief engineer of this road;
Dr. Geo. O. Graves, and Col. Woolfolk,
of Lexington, and Mr. Pardee, of New
York, left here at noon to-day to go
over the surveyed route of the railroad
from here to the Big Sandy. It may be
assumed that this is the beginning of
the end of this, to the State of Ken-
tucky, most valuable enterprise.

A NEW SOUTH.

The close business connection be-
tween Kentucky and the South, and the
strong social ties and affiliations be-
tween the people of this State and of
the cotton region, will cause the follow-
ing extract (from the Courier Journal) to
be read with interest and pleasure. It
is a hopeful anticipation of the future:

The Mississippi Valley Cotton Plant-
ers' Association is an organization
which is growing stronger every day.
Its active principle is that of develop-
ing the South and bringing about a
spirit of self reliance. In a recent ad-
dress before the association at Vicks-
burg, Hon. F. C. Morehead, the presi-
dent, showed that, after paying the cost
of the production of \$220,000,000
worth of cotton, there remained but
little over 4 per cent. profit on the
capital invested, which proved that the
aim of Southern planters should be to
reduce the cost of production. He
showed that, instead of making farm-
ing self-sustaining, they neglected to
raise at home necessary articles, proven-
der for mules and horses costing the
planters not less than \$32,000,000 a
year. He advised that the plantations
be made self-sustaining, and that cotton
be made the money crop, as wheat is
in the North. He said, with reference
to the future:

Is there any end to our capabilities in this
respect? Can we not raise wheat and corn
enough in the cotton States, not only to feed
ourselves, but the entire Union?

Can we not raise horses, mules, sheep and
hogs in a like quantity?

Is there scarcely a limit to the Northern de-
mand for our early fruits and vegetables? Why,
not fifty miles from here, I understand,
a poor man took thirty acres of strawberries
and cleared last spring \$5,000, shipping them
to the North—a greater sum than many of our
largest plantations produce net.

Another man within a stone's throw of this
place cleared last spring \$5,000 on twenty-
five acres of Irish potatoes shipped to the
North.

And it is a well-known fact that our mineral
resources are unbounded.

Has it not already been practically demon-
strated that we can manufacture cotton cheap-
er by ten to twenty per cent. than New Eng-
land; and have I not told you in a previous
address that to our class alone, the producers,
\$50,000,000 would be saved annually if our
crop of 5,000,000 bales should be manufac-
tured at home, which sum is paid annually for
its transportation to distant mills? The at-
tendant prosperity and wealth that would then
be ours is incalculable.

Let us return, then, to my hypothesis that
we have become a self-sustaining people, and
that we are able to keep the value of our en-
tire cotton crop at home, and are able to in-
vest it as we please, instead of being com-
pelled to pay it out *volens nolens* for the neces-

saries of life. Half the value of the crop
would be \$110,000,000, and belong to the
planter or landlord, which would be about
twenty-eight per cent. on our invested capital
of \$388,777,777. But what happens when this
comes to be the case? Our property was worth
\$388,000,000 when it only brought four per
cent. interest, and as it now produces twenty-
eight per cent., it must be worth seven times
its valuation when it brought four per cent.,
or the startling sum of \$2,721,333,339—two
and three-quarter billion of dollars. But this
is not all. While the planter has become self-
sustaining, our laborers have kept pace with
him, and have also \$110,000,000, their half
the crop (with the exception of the cost of
their clothes, which they will be able to in-
vest in land, or a thousand articles of luxury
they now sigh for in vain.

It will free the laborer as it does the
planter from the shackles of debt, and at once
solve the labor problem by putting him on a
cash basis, and thereby removing the fruitful
cause of his discontent and distrust, which we
all well know to be his lack of understanding
of accounts and interest. Now, my friends,
I will make the most startling statement I
have yet made when I tell you (and mark it
well and ponder over it), that, as poor as we
are, and without the confidence of the capital
of the world, we can, by, in and through our-
selves, attain this *summum bonum*. We can
do it without any more capital or any more
labor than we now have.

We can raise our horses, cattle, sheep,
hogs, wheat, corn and hay, and have a sur-
plus of them, and at the same time not lessen
by one bale the present cotton crop. You all
know that no capitalist of the North or Eu-
rope puts out one dollar to make the present
cotton crop; that their transactions are con-
fined to the simple process of bringing to us,
after the crop is made, their gold in one
hand, and taking the cotton with the other.

They do not concern themselves one iota
whether it has bankrupted or made us rich to
produce it. We make the crop ourselves, and
with the money of our own merchants; and
you also know that none of these outside
crops or stock raising interfere or militate
against the perfect cultivation of cotton. Now,
why should we delay this great and vital work
of diversifying our agriculture? Why not
commence at once—this winter? Put in grass,
oats and clover, and give to the corn crops
the same work next spring that they receive
in the North, and let every man determine,
white and black, that he will raise enough
providence to at least feed his teams.

This alone will save you \$32,000,000, and
increase the value of your property from a
four-per-cent. to a thirteen-per-cent. invest-
ment, or over 300 per cent. in one short year.
Then gradually accumulate and prepare your
places to take care of good stock, and, as in-
credible as it may seem, I am confident in five
years or less our country would be entirely
self-sustaining, and with a larger money crop as
a surplus than any portion of the Union; for
we can raise not only everything that the
North raises, but cotton, rice, sugar, tobacco,
etc., that the North can not raise.

RIVER NAVIGATION.

The superiority of river navigation
over transportation by railroad is very
clearly illustrated in the following short
article from the Pittsburgh Commercial
Gazette:

"There will in all probability be an-
other rise, during the winter, and fair
supplies at reasonable prices may be
anticipated by our down-river friends.
The single shipment of 7,000,000 bush-
els, small as it is compared with the ca-
pacity of the river, presents a strong
contrast with the facilities afforded by
the railroads to carry this class of freight.
To ship this coal by rail would require
22,096 cars of a capacity of twelve tons
each, or 1,473 trains of fifteen cars
each. The cost of shipment by river,
including the return of the empty
barges, is only one cent per bushel,
while by rail the cost would be five
times as much, to say nothing of the
profits exacted by the railroads. These
figures illustrate the value of the Ohio
river, to the bordering States, much
more forcibly than columns of argumen-
tation."

FARM WANTED.—Mr. John Welch,
as will be seen by his advertisement in
another column, wishes to buy a good
farm in Kentucky or Tennessee. His
idea is to get a well improved place,
with good soil for grain, and such as
will grow grass. He does not want
worn out or waste land. From 200 to
300 acres is what will suit him in size.
Mr. Welch has been the proprietor of
Mound Place breeding farm, near this
city, for some years, and has shown
that he is peculiarly fitted to handling
stock. Persons who have farms for sale
would do well to address him at the
Louisville postoffice, giving description,
etc., of their farms.

HOG MARKETS.—The prices have
been well sustained this week. On
Wednesday good butcher hogs in Lou-
isville sold at \$4.25 and \$4.30; pack-
ing grades at \$4 and \$4.25. Heavy
receipts Tuesday evening had a some-
what depressing effect.

At Cincinnati Tuesday the best pack-
ing grades brought \$4.20, and light from
\$3.75 to \$4.

At Chicago Tuesday the receipts
were 64,000 head. Choice heavy sold
at \$4@4.25.

STEINWAY SOLD.—Col. R. G. Stoner
has sold to Mr. Samuel Gamble, of San
Francisco, California, the great trotting
stallion, Steinway, for \$13,000. Stein-
way is by Strathmore, and as a three-
year-old made the fastest trotting time
on record for the age.

THE VALUE OF THE STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Frankfort, Kyman.

One day last week, while visiting the
rooms of the State Geological Survey,
we were introduced to two Eastern
gentlemen who had neither ever been
in Kentucky before, and they informed
us they had come for the purpose of
looking into the titles of certain min-
eral lands, which an English company
wished to develop. One was a lawyer,
specially charged with this part of the
work, and the other a geologist, well
known in the world of science, who
had come to examine and report upon
the character and quantity of the coal,
iron and timber on the lands referred
to.

We asked them how they became ac-
quainted with our mineral wealth, which
lies locked up in the mountains. They
said through the public reports of the
geological survey; that when the gentle-
men whom they represent first read of
the unequalled wealth of our coal fields,
particularly those of Southeastern Ken-
tucky, in which there are as many as
twenty workable coal levels, with iron
quite as abundant, they could scarcely
credit it; but finding, upon further in-
vestigation, that there was no question
of the thorough reliability of the geo-
logical reports, they took immediate
steps looking to the purchase of lands
in that section, with a view to coloni-
zation and the manufacture of iron.

They say that there is any amount of
English capital eager for investment, and
all that is necessary to insure for Ken-
tucky the development of her wonderful
resources is that they shall be better
known. They were gratified as well as
surprised to find that Kentucky has
made such progress in the geological
survey, and spoke in high terms of
the thorough work done, as shown in
the four large volumes of reports al-
ready published.

Dallas Herald.

CULTIVATING TEXAS TEA.

We met yesterday Mr. Hutcheson, of
Ellis county, who is at present engaged
in the cultivation of Texas tea. He is
living with Mr. Tucker, the inventor of
the Tucker Fire Plow. A plant indig-
enous to that immediate section of
country had been used by Mr. Tucker's
family for some years for tea, and this
year he and Mr. Tucker concluded to
cultivate it, and see if they could not
introduce it into general use.

They put in ten acres, and cultivated
it closely. Having gathered the seed,
they planted them in April, and culled
them so as to get the plants at the prop-
er distance apart, say some five feet.
The plant grows to about two and a half
feet high, and measures across its top
two and a half or three feet. Its leaves
are very heavy, and it is the leaves
that are gathered for the tea, its blooms
being very small yellow blossoms. The
leaves are gathered in August and Sep-
tember, only one crop being gathered.
They are dried in the sun, and are then
ready for use.

A number of the people in Ellis
county use this Texas tea, many saying
they can see little or no difference be-
tween it and the imported tea from
China, and all of them preferring it to
the store tea. Mr. Hutcheson says
they have gathered three or four thou-
sand pounds of the leaves this year, for
which ready sale has been found, and
that next year he and Mr. Tucker will
go much more extensively into the
culture of it. If we can have a Texas
tea plant, indigenous to the soil as this
is, that is as good, if not better than
tea imported from China, why should
we have any importations? We trust
this industry will be fully tested and de-
veloped.

RELATIVE AGE OF ANIMALS.

The average age of cats is fifteen
years; of squirrels and hares, seven to
eight years; rabbits, seven; a bear
rarely exceeds twenty years; a dog
lives fourteen years; a wolf twenty; a
fox fourteen to sixteen; lions are long
lived, the one by the name of Pompey,
living to the age of seventy; elephants
have been known to live to the great
age of 400 years.

When Alexander the Great had con-
quered Porus, king of India, he took a
great elephant which had fought val-
iantly for the king, and named him Ajax.
dedicated him to the sun, and let him
go with this inscription: "Alexander,
the son of Jupiter, dedicated Ajax to
the sun." The elephant was found
with this inscription 350 years after.
Pigs have been known to live to the
age of twenty, and the rhinoceros to
live to the age of sixty-two, but aver-
ages from twenty-five to thirty; camels
sometimes live to the age of one hun-
dred; stags are very long lived; sheep
seldom exceed the age of ten; cows
live about fifteen years.

Cuvier considers it probable that
whales sometimes live 1,000 years.

The dolphin and porpoise attain the
age of thirty; an eagle died at Vienna
at the age of 104; ravens frequently
reached the age of 100; swans have
been known to live 300 years. Mr.
Mallerton has the skeleton of a swan
that attained the age of 200 years.
Pelicans are long-lived. A tortoise has
been known to live to the age of 107
years.—Country (London, Eng.)

New potatoes, the second growth
this year, have been selling in Leaven-
worth at eighty cents per bushel.

READING NOTICES.

HUMBLED AGAIN.—I saw so much said
about the merits of Ilopp Bitters, and my
wife, who was always doctoring and never
well, teased me so urgently to get her some,
I concluded to be humbled again; and I
am glad I did it, for in less than two months'
use of the bitters my wife was cured, and she
has remained so for eighteen months since. I
like such humbugging.—H. T., St. Paul.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and
indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness,
early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send
a recipe that will cure you, free of charge.
This great remedy was discovered by a mis-
sionary in South America. Send a self-
addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T.
Inman, Station D, New York city. Jan 16-79

CONSUMPTION CURED.—An old physician,
retired from practice, having had placed in
his hands by an East India missionary the
formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the
speedy and permanent cure for consumption,
bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and
lung affections, also a positive and radical cure
for nervous debility and all nervous complaints,
after having tested its wonderful curative pow-
ers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty
to make it known to his suffering fellows. Ac-
tuated by this motive and a desire to relieve
human suffering, I will send free of charge to
all who desire it, this recipe, in German,
French or English, with full directions for
preparing and using. Sent by mail by address-
ing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W.
Sherar, No. 149 Powers' Block, Rochester,
New York. 40-cow-131

CHEW Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco

LOUISVILLE MARKETS.

OFFICE FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 27, 1879.

BUTTER—Common to choice, from 12@20;
reserve, 22@24; creamery, 35@38c.

COFFEE—Rio 14@15c for common, 17@
17½c for good, 17@18c for prime, 19c
for choice, and 19@20c for fancy; old Govern-
ment Java 25@28c.

COTTON—Middling, 11½c; low middling,
11¼c.
EGGS—20c per dozen on arrival.

FLOUR—Choice fancy, \$6.75@7.00; plain
fancy \$6.25@6.75; A No. 1, \$5.75@6.00;
extra family, \$5.00@5.25; extra, \$4.00@4.25.

FEBRUARIES—Prime goose, 48c; mixed lots,
25@30c.

FIELD SEEDS—Per bushel.
Sapling clover.....\$5 75
Red clover.....5 50
Timothy.....2 60
Red top, in sacks.....60
Orchard grass.....1 60
Cleaned Bluegrass.....55
Extra Bluegrass.....65
White onion sets.....5 00
Yellow onion sets.....4 50

Sacks, except for red top and orchard grass,
charged extra.

GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2, \$1.15@1.18; No.
3, \$1.10@1.12. Corn, new, 42c for ear; 50c for
old shelled mixed and white on track. Oats,
No. 2 mixed 37c per bushel, as to grade,
in bulk, on track or levee. Barley, 80@93c.
Rye, 85c.

GINSENG—\$1.30.
HAY—Common to medium, \$13@14; good to
choice, \$15@17.

HIDES AND SKINS—Prime flint, 20c; dry
flint, damaged, 16c; prime dry salted, 16c;
dry salted, damaged, 12½c; prime green-salted,
9½c; green-salted, damaged, 8c; green, 8c;
sheepskins, 60@61.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—New Orleans mol-
lasses at 55@58c in bbls, syrups at 40@60c,
sorghum, 40c per gal.

OILS—Lined oil, 83c; coal oil, 110° test
14c, 130° test 17c.

POULTRY—Chickens \$2.25 per dozen for
large, \$1.50 for small; dressed turkeys 10@
11c per lb.

POTATOES—Irish potatoes, \$1.50@1.75 per
bbl; sweet potatoes, per bbl \$1.00@1.25 for
red, and \$1.50 for yellow.

PICKLES—\$3.25 per bbl.

RICE—Carolina 7½c; Louisiana 7½c.

SALT—\$2.20 for 7 bushel bbls; 280 lb bbls
\$1.75.

SUGARS—Refined, granulated, at 11½@
11¾c; crushed and powdered at 12c; cut
loaf, 12½c; A coffee, 11c; B coffee sugar
10c; extra C, 10½c; C yellow, 9½c, standard
brands: New Orleans, 8@8½c for common
to prime.

STARCH—3@3½c per lb.

TALLOW—5¼c.

WOOL—Medium to good, 38c; black, 30@
32c; washed, 40@42c.

LOUISVILLE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CATTLE—Extra shippers \$3.75@4.25; extra
butcher, \$3.25@3.50; fair to good, \$2.50@
2.75; common, \$2.00@2.25; rough, \$1.50@2.

HOGS—\$4.25@4.30, best grade; common to
fair, \$4.00@4.10 per 100 lbs gross; good
light, \$3.95@4.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Extra sheep, \$3.25@
3.75; cwt sheep, \$2.25@2.75; lambs, \$3.75
per cwt for best; \$2.50@3.25 for common.

CINCINNATI LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CATTLE—Common, 1½@2c; fair to medi-
um, 2½@3c; good to choice butcher grades
3@3¾c; fair to good shippers, 4@4½c;
fair to good heavy oxen, 2½@4c.

HOGS—Common, \$3.20@3.70; fair to good
light, \$3.70@3.95; fair to good packing grades,
\$3.95@4.15; selected butchers', \$4.10@4.20.

SHEEP—Common to fair, 2@3c, and good
to choice, 3½@4½c.

LAMBS—3@4½c per lb.

LIVE STOCK.

HON. T. J. MEGIBBEN'S Shorthorn bull Tenth Earl of Oxford, died last week. He cost \$10,000.

MR. T. G. BERRY, of Pendleton, Henry county, is a great admirer of Cotswold sheep. His flock is of the best, and have attained great size. He has always had a ready sale for his rams at good prices.

R. M. WILLIAMS, of West Brattleboro, Vt., has a Cotswold buck which weighs 226 lbs. His fleece this year weighed 12 lbs. and some of the wool was nine inches in length. So says *Record and Farmer*. We would call that a runt in Kentucky.

SHORTHORN SALE.—Remember that on next Wednesday Mr. J. M. Hackworth will sell at the fair grounds at Shelbyville, Ky., his entire herd of Shorthorn cattle. Sale will be made without reserve and without by-bid. The cattle are of good pedigree, and in good condition. He will also sell some good grade steers and a few fine Chester White hogs.

JERSEYS.—We publish in another column a letter from Mr. John Welch in regard to Mr. A. G. Herr's fine Jersey cattle. Mr. Welch has purchased from Mr. Herr the splendid bull Ellmore, to head the Mound Place herd. We feel convinced his superior judgment has not been led astray, for, speaking from personal observation, Ellmore possesses all the points that Jersey breeders admire. We had the pleasure of examining Mr. Herr's herd some time back, and can add our own recommendation to Mr. Welch's statement of their superior quality and breeding.

THE LIVE STOCK BUSINESS.—Mr. Alex. McClintock, of Bourbon county, a leading breeder of and dealer in live stock, writes, November 19: "Business in all kinds of blooded stock good; sheep, especially Cotswolds, booming. I have sold between 450 and 500 since July 10, and all at good prices for cash—the average being over \$20 per head. I ship to-day five yearling Cotswold rams to Precept, Nebraska, at \$25 each. Jerseys have been dull for a few months, but the demand now is good at moderate prices. Shorthorn bulls in demand everywhere, and command as much money as females."

MR. HERR'S JERSEYS.

Mr. Welch Buys the Bull, "Ellmore."

Editor Farmers' Home Journal:

I have been on the lookout for some time for a first-class Jersey bull, and, after visiting some of the most important herds in the West with that view, I write to inform you that I have at last secured the best breeder I have ever seen, in the handsome bull, Ellmore, bred by Mr. A. G. Herr, of St. Matthews, Ky., who has more good ones together than I have ever seen owned by any one breeder.

Ellmore has stood at the head of Mr. Herr's herd for over two years, and it required a great deal of persuasion before I could get Mr. Herr to put a price upon him at all. I saw eleven of his calves, and they undoubtedly show more uniformity of breeding than any lot I have ever had the pleasure of inspecting. They were all solid, light fawn color, with skins as yellow as an orange, and every one of them with a Flanders escutcheon, which is Mr. Herr's hobby.

Ellmore is by imported Greyhound, the bull Mr. Herr sold to Mr. Swigert, of Spring Station, and is out of Mr. Herr's great old show cow, imported Louette, that never has been beaten, either at Louisville or St. Louis. Old Louette has been exhibited at St. Louis at three different fairs, and has won the first prize every time against some of the most prominent herds from the East.

Mr. Herr compelled me to pay a large price for Ellmore, and, as misery loves company, I had the curiosity to ask him what he did with all of his bulls. His reply was that he butchered all that he would not be willing to buy himself if he were going to buy one, and the good ones he sold to such breeders as T. T. Turner, of St. Louis, Mo.; S. B. Poyntz, of Maysville, Ky.; Dr. D. W. Voyles, of New Albany, Ind.; D. Swigert, of Spring Station, Ky.; Robert Dunlop, of Louisville; J. E. Mooney, of Louisville, and E. G. Bedford, of Bourbon county, Ky.

So you see that eight of the most prominent breeders west of New York, as well as myself, have a weakness for Mr. Herr's bulls.

I have tried to give you some idea of Ellmore's breeding, and I will describe him to you. He is past three years old; a solid, light fawn, with a dun or yellow switch. His skin is as yellow as

an orange; his hair as fine as silk, and, as to form, he has the most effeminate head and horn I ever saw on a bull.

I would give you a description of some of Mr. Herr's cows, but I am satisfied it would require too much space. I will say, however, that the first cow I saw was Babbette of Normandy, a solid squirrel gray. I thought she was the handsomest cow and had one of the finest udders I ever saw; but when I saw another one, the Pride of Magnolia, I weakened on Babbette, and, after going over the hill, where there were ten or twelve better ones than either of the two first mentioned, I began to think that this must be the place where they breed Jerseys to order.

I would advise any of my friends wanting a superior Jersey bull calf to call on Mr. Herr. He will treat them kindly, and show them as much hospitality as could possibly be extended.

Respectfully, JOHN WELCH.
Louisville, Ky., Nov. 24, 1879.

CHICAGO FAT STOCK SHOW.

This show is reported to have been very successful, the entries surpassing in number and in quality those of last year.

The prominent exhibitors in the cattle department were J. D. Gillett, Elkhart, Ill.; T. L. Miller, Beecher, Ill.; Colonel J. H. Graves, Chilesburg, Ky.; R. K. & A. Brownlie, Long Grove, Ill.; J. N. Brown's Sons, Berlin, Ill.; John B. Sherman, Chicago, Ill.; Thos. Clark, Beecher, Ill.; Wing & Thompson, Bement, Ill.

The exhibitors of sheep were George Hood, Guelph, Canada; J. A. Brown & Son, Decatur, Ill.; T. L. Miller, Beecher, Ill.; Frank Wilson, Jackson, Mich.; S. A. Fox, Waukesha, Wis.; Abner Strawn, Ottawa, Ill. Awards in the cattle department were made as follows:

Thoroughbred Shorthorn steer, four years and over—First and second to Wing & Thompson, of Bement, Ill.

Best thoroughbred steer, three years and under four—First, J. H. Graves, Chilesburg, Ky.

Best thoroughbred yearling steer—first and second to J. M. Brown's Sons, Berlin, Ill.

Best thoroughbred cow, three years—First to D. K. and A. S. Brownlie, of Long Grove, Iowa.

In thoroughbred Herefords, Mr. T. L. Miller, of Beecher, Ill., carried off the prizes.

In grades and crosses, first prize on steer, four years old and over, was awarded to T. L. Miller, with a grade Hereford; second to J. D. Gillett, of Elkhart, Ill., with grade Shorthorn.

Steers three years old—First to T. W. Hunt, Ashton, Ill., grade Shorthorn; and second to Col. Ross, on grade Devon.

Steer two years old—First and second prizes awarded to T. W. Hunt on graded Shorthorns.

On yearling steers—First and second to J. D. Gillett, on grade Shorthorns.

Sweepstakes open to all. Steers four years and over—First, \$50, to J. D. Gillett.

Steers, three years old—First, \$50, to J. H. Graves, of Kentucky, for thoroughbred and Shorthorn steer "Dave Nichols."

The excitement culminated when the call was made for the sweepstakes class for best cows of any age or breed, and twelve beautiful animals were led into the ring; and when, as was soon seen, that the pride of place lay between the Hereford cow "Jennie," owned by L. L. Miller, of Beecher, Ill., and the thoroughbred Shorthorn cow "Red Betty," of the Young Mary family of Shorthorns, owned by R. K. & L. A. Brownlie, of Long Grove, Iowa, the excitement amongst the friends of the two rival breeds became intense; and when the blue ribbon was placed on Red Betty, the Shorthorn men sent up a rousing cheer. It was a long time before the excitement subsided so that the remaining work could be proceeded with.

The grand sweepstakes for the best steer or cow of any age or breed in the show, \$100, was taken by another thoroughbred Shorthorn, the roan steer "Dave Nichols," three years old, owned by Colonel Graves, of Kentucky. With this prize also goes the solid silver challenge cup, offered by the *National Live Stock Journal*.

The first and second premiums of \$200 and \$100 for best car of fat cattle were awarded to J. D. Gillett, Elkhart, Ill. The entries in the swine department amounted to 159.

COLOR IN SHORTHORNS.

It is known that among American Shorthorn breeders a mania has long prevailed for animals of a red color. A writer signing "A. E. M.," presumably Professor Morrow, pronounces against the fashion, and says:

The great mass of British Shorthorns are roans, these often quite light roans; next to the roans I believe the whites would come; then red and white, with the reds last.

I have taken the trouble to notice the catalogues of the Kilburn and the Perth shows, and find that of 76 bulls entered at Kilburn, 49 were roans, 14 white, 10 red and white, and 3 red; of 90 cows and heifers, 66 were roan, 11 red and white, 8 white, and 5 red. For the Perth show 47 bulls were entered, of which

31 were roan, 9 white, 3 red and white, and 3 red; of 43 females, 29 were roan, 6 red and white, 6 red, and 4 white. Thus of a total of 256 shorthorns, though fit for entry at the two leading fairs of the kingdom, 175 were roans, and 20 were reds. Some of the reds were, perhaps, as good as those of any other color; but the same must be said of the whites—a color peculiarly objectionable in the United States.

I do not remember to have seen a solid red bull in use in any of the herds I visited. At Wetherby, Colonel Gunter is using a roan Duke bull—a younger Duke is nearly all red. Lord Fitzharding has one roan and one red and white. At the famous Warlaby Booth herd a roan bull is in use; and a pure white bull was shown me. In each herd I found a considerable number of white cows and heifers, and frequently they were among the very best.

For Farmers' Home Journal.
AT WHAT AGE TO BREED YOUNG SOWS.

BY W. SHELBY WILSON.

I am induced to write this article in answer to the many inquiries I get from all over the country, asking "At what age shall I breed my gilts?" A letter now before me, asking me to price a gilt four to four and a half months old, bred to "Elmhurst Prince," brings the subject home to me very forcibly. It depends somewhat upon the character of the breed as to what age to breed a young sow. If you have the old razor-back, sand-hill hog of half a century ago, you can not breed them too early, for you want to increase their fertility and encourage their early maturity. Besides, they will not take the boar at so early an age as our improved breeds, and, as I have no experience with this class of swine, will leave them out of view. What I say will apply to the present improved breeds.

No gilt that is intended for a breeder for one or more litters ought to take the boar under eight months of age. It is better not to breed her before ten or twelve months old. The reason for this is obvious. From the time the pig is dropped until it gets its growth, nature is drawn upon to its fullest extent to mature and make up the full grown hog. Now, if you demand more than this, you will overtax the capacity of nature, and impair the growth of the sow. She will produce a small litter of weakly pigs, that frequently are unable to get to the teat, and if they do, often die in three or four days. Even if they live they are very unprofitable stock.

It is not only the best for the sow not to breed her until ten months old, but it is best for the pocket of the owner. For if not put to the boar until that age she will be pretty well matured at farrowing time, and will give you a fine, vigorous litter, with all pigs alike as to size and vigor, and all will grow off rapidly. At six months old one of them will be worth about one-half of the whole litter from your young sow. A sow if properly fed will go on growing, and at two years of age will be well grown, matured and a profitable breeder, while in the former case she will be small and ill shaped, and instead of being the pride of her owner will be regarded as a poor, miserable little runt.

No customer can induce me to breed a gilt at four months and ship her; and any breeder who will follow this suicidal policy, will, Othello like, "wake up to find his occupation gone."

At the solicitation of customers I have bred and shipped them at six months old, and always hear that the sow did not do as well as expected. Nor can she. Nor will any man, who has not given this subject careful thought, be satisfied with the outgrowth of the sow. The best care and feed will somewhat overcome this evil, but she will never be the profitable breeder she would have been.

I hear a good deal of complaint among farmers, "my hogs have run out," and in every case that I have investigated, I found he has used young boars from four to eight months old for generations—many times taking one of his best grades for a breeder. What more can he expect? He sells his old sows because they will bring more money, and saves his runt pigs to breed to. He can not sell them, hence must breed them, and that to a little four months' pig. Let this same farmer buy a thoroughbred boar, not less than a year old, put to his gilts and note the difference.

I say to farmers, breed to aged stock if you want healthy, vigorous, profitable pigs.

NO ARTICLE has been more favorably affected by the recent advance in prices than cheese.

If you have a friend with a cough or cold, tell him to try Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. He will thank you for your advice. The price is only 25 cents.

HISTORY OF THE POLAND-CHINA.

Mr. D. M. Magie writes as follows, from Oxford, Ohio, to the *Western Stock Journal and Farmer*:

I herewith forward you for publication in your popular and widely distributed paper, a copy of my letter, and a few of the testimonials that were read before the Ohio Poland-China Swine Breeder's Association, at Dayton, Ohio, February 12, 1879. What I desire to say in relation to the origin of the Magie or Poland-China swine, in my own defense, is contained therein, and is strongly substantiated by the letters and certificates accompanying it. It is hardly necessary to remark, as it is pretty generally understood, that those who unjustly assail my claim as the producer of this swine, are men that are engaged in the business as shippers of this stock for breeding purposes, and are jealous of our extensive business. Since my opponents have never proven that I am not the originator of said swine, and since they hold to the opinion that no man originated them, but that in substance they came by chance, it is almost a waste of time for me to answer such absurdly pretended views and statements; yet in justice to myself and customers, and the credit of the swine in question, I desire that you should publish, in your reliable paper, my statement of the origin of this swine, with proof of such a reliable character that it needs no further introduction or explanation on my part.

The letters and testimonials read as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Ohio Swine Breeder's Convention:

On account of my feeble health with which I have been afflicted for over six years, I am unable to be present with you. It would give me greater satisfaction to present to you personally what I have to say, but under the circumstances I am deprived of that pleasure, and trust that the excuse I offer for my absence will be sufficient apology for the writing of this letter. What I desire to be heard on is that part of your proceedings which I have understood has partly suggested the appointment of your meeting, and that is the origin of the Poland-China or Magie swine. Since to my knowledge I am the only person that ever claimed to be the originator of the swine in question, you will please bear with me a few moments while I preface what I have to say concerning this swine with a few remarks not specially relative to the main question.

I have always considered it of little importance to discuss the origin of this swine; it is not a name or a knowledge of a producer of an article that the people want when they desire to purchase a particular improvement—it is quite the reverse; it is that which possesses superior excellence and profit in producing this swine; and, in breeding them for forty years, it has been the height of my ambition to secure the latter and not the former, as forty years have passed since I was engaged in the work of originating this swine. It is evident to you, gentlemen, that not a great many of the old original settlers in the vicinity of where I lived are yet alive. I refer to those that were old enough and interested in such matters forty years ago, and those that have any recollection of the means used in producing this swine. Consequently I am not able to furnish you with as many testimonials substantiating my claim as the originator of this swine as I should desire, but what I have are from such reliable sources that they can not be justly contradicted, and which is certainly the most convincing testimony, and will satisfy the most skeptical. Had it occurred to me that I should have been deprived of what you have chosen to consider an honor, I should have pursued an entirely different course. I shall now proceed directly to the subject.

When quite a young man I commenced operations in forming this breed of swine, while living with my father, who was a farmer and breeder of fine stock generally. The raising of fine horses, however, was his chief delight, and that branch of the stock business received more of his attention than any other. He lived on his farm near Monroe, in Butler county, Ohio, but being more interested in hogs than any other stock, and not having seen any that came up to my idea of what they should be, I conceived the thought of how I might possibly improve them, and at once began operations as follows: I determined to purchase a few of the best swine then bred in our community, and I obtained the best specimens which I could find of the following four species, of which I will soon give a description, namely, the Poland, Irish Grazer, Big China and Byfield. Though these were the best swine of which I then had any knowledge, yet none of them exactly filled my ideal.

I commenced the crossing in 1837, and in 1840 had so far realized my ideal as to get an altogether new species of swine, which was called for a long time by my own name, which name was also adopted by the Illinois Swine Breeders Convention. Some of these swine I purchased of the following gentlemen: of the Irish Graziers, I obtained some of Mr. A. Keever, of Warren county, Ohio; the Byfields I purchased of Mr. Vandyke, of Butler county, Ohio, and the Polands I got of my father, Benjamin Magie, of Butler county, Ohio, and Mr. Michael Brown, of Warren county, Ohio; and the China hogs I purchased of the Shakers, of Union Village, Warren county, Ohio. The following is a description of the four breeds used in the formation of this swine:

The Poland was a spotted swine, with more black than white. His hair was pretty heavy, often curly, and of medium quality. He had a tolerably fine head; a long round body; fine drooping ears, dished face; good bowe; fine, tapering limbs; pretty square hams and shoulders, but was not so deep a swine as the China. He had good early fattening qualities, and was a fine grass hog; had a good, hardy constitution, and was a quiet, docile swine, and was the best of any of the four crosses which I used, and yet it was my desire to improve on him.

The Byfield was a coarse, lop-eared, deep sided hog, heavy limbed, and a slow fatterer while young; flat in the hams and shoulders, short on the back; grew very tall, and had rather ill shaped limbs; he was a spotted swine, the color being what is commonly termed a muddy sandy, not a clear and distinct white or black; he was not a very good grass hog; he would grow in time to be the largest hog of any of the four crosses.

The Irish Grazer was a white, thin haired swine, with a few dark colored spots on the skin; had rather small and erect ears; had a small head and dished face; his neck was not very heavy, and his body was rather long and round, and his legs were not very short; his bone was light; his shoulders and hams were good; his temperament was rather nervous; his constitution not the strongest when young, but he fattened well when one year old and over; was a good grass hog, and one of the best breeders we had.

The Big China was mostly a white swine, with a blue skin and a few black and sandy spots; he had a good constitution, was a large hog, and of the coarse order; had a coarse head and ears; good neck and jaw; was broad in the face and heavy in the muzzle; had short legs; not very deep sides; he did not fatten very readily when young; in comparison to the Irish Graziers, he was more docile, but not so good a grass hog.

Now these are the foundation of the present popular and profitable swine in question. From these I undertook to get a hog which would fill my thought. I bred the Poland to the Irish Grazer and the Byfield to the Big China, and consequently, as the result of the crosses, I had two new and distinct species of swine. But I was not done; so then I bred the best specimen of the offspring of the two, and then I found what I had long been looking for—a fine hog, and much better than any which had yet come to my knowledge.

I wish to state that my father assisted me, both with money and good advice, when I was engaged in originating this swine. The Berkshire hog is claimed by a few to be one of the crosses that constitute the Magie or Poland-China swine. All that I have to say on this point is that I never used any swine of the Berkshire breed when I was producing this swine or since then, and I never purchased a pig or a hog of a man that claimed his stock was part Berkshire; I do not consider it a desirable cross, and I think its use should never be encouraged.

Now, I desire to occupy a very short time in reference to the name, which is very significant, since it has had much to do in forming the public opinion as to who originated this swine; therefore, it is proper to give it some attention. After I produced this swine, they were given the name of Magie, first by the people, and afterward naturally adopted by myself; they were known by this name exclusively for several years, and I can substantiate this fact by testimony, which will be produced at your meeting; within a more recent date, they have been called by several names, such as Butler County, Warren County and Poland-China; also they have been occasionally spoken of as the Dick's Creek hog, from the fact that I lived near Dick's creek; also, from the fact that a Mr. John Harkrider, an extensive breeder of this stock, lived in that vicinity, and who bought his first hogs of me and my father, which consisted of one boar and two sows. I will here give a little incident, which has just occurred to me, and may be of interest to you.

About the year 1843 I fed sixty head of swine from fifteen to eighteen months old, which averaged 444 lbs net, after being driven to Cincinnati, which occupied five days and a half. In consequence of warm, wet weather, these hogs were kept two or three weeks before they were slaughtered, and hung on the hooks two days before they were weighed. I sold these hogs to Samuel Manning, Esq., then living in Monroe, Ohio, now in Cincinnati. Mr. Manning's statement for the above I here inclose. This lot of hogs was then considered the largest hogs ever known, and created considerable comment, and of course increased the notoriety of the name of Magie.

I will now speak of the Illinois State Swine Breeders' Convention, which adopted the name of Magie, in the year 1870, without any action or solicitation on my part. And I will here state, that up to that time I had never given this swine any newspaper notoriety or spent a dollar in advertising. In view of all these facts, and others I could not state, why, if I am not the originator of this swine, did the people and the convention adopt the name of Magie? True, the Indianapolis convention of 1872 adopted the name of Poland-China, but this is fully explained in the May number of the *National Live Stock Journal*, of 1877, in an article written by Mr. L. N. Bonham, of Butler county, Ohio, extracts of which I insert for your edification. The letter also contains interesting items regarding the Magie name, and the Berkshire cross. The letter reads as follows:

To the Editor of the Journal:

An interesting question seems to have arisen among breeders of the Poland-China or Magie swine, as to whether or not the Berkshire is one of the several breeds of swine used in Butler and Warren counties, Ohio, in making up this valuable and many named hog. He has been called by sundry names, and each name telling of the interest some individual or locality claims in his make-up or origin; or perhaps the interest others may have in burying or hiding out of sight these local or personal names, as too suggestive of origin.

Let us look at these names a moment, as we often learn much of history in a name, and this breed of swine has become such an important factor in the wealth production of the West, that we can afford a little time to examine his history and the claims of some interested parties. This hog was for many years known as the Magie hog throughout Southern Ohio and the West, and many yet call it the Magie hog. In 1870 the Illinois convention called it the Magie hog; this name pointed strongly to an energetic breeder in Butler county, who spent more time raising good hogs than attending conventions and writing puff of his favorite stock. It has also been called the Dicks-creek hog, as the locality at which this same farmer and his father and the Harkriders lived at the time this breed originated. This Dicks creek rises in Warren county and flows west into Butler county, and empties into the Miami river. It drains a fertile tract of country which is settled with an enterprising class of farmers.

About thirty years ago, one of the young

farmers from that district, on the east side of Butler county, moved to Oxford township, on the west side of said county, and settled on a farm on the Four mile creek. He brought with him from his father's farm, near Monroe, a stock of hogs, bred by his father and himself. With interesting and rare good judgment, young Magie soon made his influence, as a breeder of swine, felt on every farm in Southern Ohio and adjoining States. As he perhaps was better known in connection with this breed of hogs than any other man, the name of Magie hog was generally known or used in speaking of this breed throughout Southern Ohio and the West, until the State of Illinois became the leading State in the Union as a producer of swine. Just about this time the interests of Illinois breeders and shippers of this stock perhaps suggested to their ready wit that this name, Magie hog, was rather too suggestive of the source whence all their fine swine took their rise.

Let it be remembered that one of these most enterprising breeders, A. C. Moore, of Canton, Illinois, removed to Illinois from the Dicks-creek or Monroe settlement, and we have, perhaps, a key to the zeal of certain persons who were most active in the controversy that led to the adoption of the name Poland-China. That there is reason and justice in the adoption of the name Magie hog, is shown by the action of the Swine Breeders' convention of 1876, in adopting that name, as had been known before by the people of Butler county and the West using this name for years before in speaking of this breed of hogs. Mr. Bonham further writes:

"I do not know of a breeder in Southern Ohio who claims, or acknowledges to have used the Berkshire cross; on the other hand, I do know many who deny it; and I know further, it is considered very objectionable to have a Poland-China show Berkshire characteristics, and destroys the sale of such a pig, and he would be ruled out of the Poland-China class at a respectable fair. Now, as we object to buying stock that will breed Berkshire characteristics, it seems but fair that if any breeder in Ohio or Illinois, or elsewhere, uses the Berkshire cross, he should stand up and let us know who is the man so much talked about, that we may give the honor to whom such honor is due. If that man fails to rise, then it is incumbent on those who claim Berkshire is used as a cross to give the names of those breeders who use them.

"Many think the Berkshire cross a most unfortunate one for our breed; of these I know D. M. Magie to be one. I have met him at his home, at his office, on the farm, at fairs and on journeys, and have talked freely with him under circumstances when neighbors speak fully their heart's convictions, and know as well as I know anything about D. M. Magie, that he opposes the use of the Berkshire as a cross, and he has studiously avoided the use of hogs with Berkshire markings; and he is not singular in this respect in this county and Warren. But the assertion has so often been made that D. M. Magie and other reputable breeders use the Berkshire cross, that it is high time the proof was offered, the names given, and the facts settled as a matter of historic record. Major Milliken, I believe, held to the theory, and has asserted that the Berkshire has been used as a cross on our swine. The burden of proof, therefore, rests with him, and I am satisfied he is able to give a reason for the faith that is in him. I do not know that he has asserted that the Berkshire was used by D. M. Magie or his father, or their neighbor, John Harkrider, who I have heard was the first breeder of Warren county who materially assisted the Magies in improving this breed of hogs. D. M. Magie says: 'They did not; and if any of their hogs had Berkshire blood in them, it was unknown to him or his father.'

"It has been asserted that the cross has been made, and insinuated that certain individuals have used it on the sly, and as there is little or no doubt the cross exists, and as buyers object to purchasing breeding stock that will breed Berkshire traits, it is but fair and just that buyers should know who has used this cross and who has not. It is desirable, too, to know to what extent these exceptional breeders (for its use is not common) have used the Berkshire, and whether the results were directly satisfactory to themselves and their customers."

In conclusion, allow me to express my sincere thanks for granting me so much of your valuable time and permitting me to appear before you in the form of a letter. The secretary will now please read the testimonials I have inclosed, and which I have referred to in my letter.

The following are the testimonials referred to in the above letter:

HAMILTON, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO, February 11, 1879.

To Whom it May Concern: This is to certify that I have known Mr. Magie from my earliest recollection to the present time. Mr. Magie has been a prominent breeder of hogs for more than forty years. He was the first breeder and dealer in the breed known as the Magie or Poland-China hog in Butler and Warren counties. He has greatly improved the breed, and is justly entitled to the credit of the name which he has given it.

F. HUGHES, Farmer and Stock Raiser.

HAMILTON, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO, Feb. 10, 1879.

Mr. D. M. Magie, Oxford, O.

Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in giving my testimony in favor of the "Magie hog." It is well known to all breeders of fine stock that there was but little improvement made in hog raising till about the year 1840. Previous to this time we had the Suffolk, Essex, Chester County, Berkshire, China and Irish Grazier; all having good points within themselves, but none of them without objections to the Western farmers, who wanted a hog with all the fine points without any of the bad ones. As I understood, for a full quarter of a century you have succeeded in producing just such a hog, known as the Magie hog, having all the good points without any of the bad ones. I know that forty years ago you and your father commenced breeding hogs with the view of producing a hog that would meet the views of Western farmers, and that you did succeed in producing a hog known throughout the country as the "Magie hog." It seemed well understood, not only in the Miami valley, but throughout the country, that you, by judicious crossing, produced or originated the breed of hogs known as the Magie hog, and that you are justly entitled to

the name. Hoping that the hog known as the Magie hog may never die, I am, with respect, yours very truly,

N. G. CURTIS, Banker.

SOUTH UNION, KY., Aug. 4, 1879.

Friend Magie: Brother Jesse Rankin wishes me to say to you, that he believes the pigs you sent him are the best in the State of Kentucky. We have got stock from other breeders, but the stock you sent us is much the best. I was living in Union Village, about two and a half miles from you, at the time you originated this breed of hogs known as the Magie or Poland-China, and was leader of one of the orders there; and knowing you to be the originator of them, I advised the brethren to send to you if they wanted pure stock, and they are so well pleased with them they say when you want more of this breed they will send you for them. You should have a pedigree book, and all that can not be traced to your book should be considered spurious. There can be no question that the Magie or Poland-China hogs stand first in all porkdom. Very respectfully thine,

H. L. EAMES, Leader "Shakers," South Union, Ky.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 30, 1879.

This is to certify that I have been acquainted with Mr. D. M. Magie since the year 1832, and was living in the same neighborhood in which D. M. Magie lived when he originated the breed of swine known now as Magie, Poland-China, etc. The said D. M. Magie lived near Monroe, Butler county, Ohio, when he produced these swine. These hogs were originally known exclusively by the name of Magie. About the year 1843 I bought of D. M. Magie sixty (60) head of swine, which Mr. Magie said were from fifteen to eighteen months old. They averaged in weight, after being driven on foot to Cincinnati, which occupied five and a half days, and on account of the weather, after arriving in Cincinnati these hogs were kept two or three days before they were slaughtered, and then hung on the hooks all this weighed, dressed, 444 lbs. each. I know that the said D. M. Magie is the originator of these swine called Magie, Poland-China, etc., and to him belongs the credit of originating said swine. I having known Mr. Magie and intimately acquainted with him, and living close to Mr. Magie when he produced and originated these swine, I cheerfully make this certificate and statement in justice to Mr. D. M. Magie. I am now seventy years old.

(Signed) SAM'L MANNING.

Witness, JOSEPH HOW.

HAMILTON, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO, Feb. 10, 1879.

David M. Magie, Esq., Oxford, O.

Dear Sir: Having noticed for some time a disposition in some stock raisers to have the name of the Magie hog changed, I take this opportunity of entering my protest. I should think this a positive injustice, knowing what I do about the origin of the Magie hog. As far back as thirty-eight or forty years ago you, with your father, commenced crossing the different breeds of hogs, producing logs at eighteen months old weighing on an average four to six hundred pounds—an unheard of weight at that time. I know as far back as 1843 or 1844 you sold a lot of fifty hogs in Cincinnati weighing on an average about 450 lbs., and that your hogs were sought after throughout all the country east and west, and that the most eminent hog breeders supplied themselves with your hogs and denominated them as the Magie hog, until rivalry induced them to have the name changed from Magie to something else. From what I know, I am fully satisfied the finest hogs in the whole country can be traced back to your stock. Yours respectfully,

JOSEPH CURTIS, Pres't Hamilton Bank, Hamilton, O.

Mr. Henry Parmele, of Davenport, Scott county, Iowa, one of the oldest breeders of this swine in the West, says in a letter addressed to me under date of August 3, 1879:

I have read with interest the discussions in the *National Live Stock Journal*, concerning the origin of the Magie, or Poland-China swine, and I think that unbiased and impartial persons can arrive at only one conclusion, and that is, you are the originator of this swine, and breeders of the Magie, or Poland-China, swine should be willing to accord to you this credit without a dissenting voice. Thirty years ago the first of these hogs that made their appearance in this country were known as Magie hogs.

HENRY PARMELE.

HAMILTON, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO, March 1, 1879.

This is to certify that I have been acquainted with D. M. Magie for about forty years, and can attest to the fact that by his judicious crossing of different swine, he has originated a breed of swine always known by the name of Magie, until a recent period, and they are now known by both the names of Magie and Poland-China.

M. HUGHES, Farmer and Stock Raiser, and President First National Bank, Hamilton, O.

HAMILTON, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO, March 1, 1879.

This is to certify that I have been acquainted with D. M. Magie for about thirty-five years, and have known his stock for nearly forty years, and can certify to the fact that he has originated a breed of swine that have been universally known as the Magie stock. It is to be regretted that there are certain men who are attempting to make the people believe that Mr. Magie did not originate this swine. To be guilty of such an act is certainly very small, since Mr. Magie has done so much to improve the swine of this country.

F. B. LANDIS, Late Manager F. M. & M. Ins. Co.

HAMILTON, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO, March 1, 1879.

This is to certify that I have been intimately acquainted with D. M. Magie for about thirty years, and can attest to the fact that by his careful crossing of different swine, he has produced and originated a breed of swine that has always been known by the name of Magie and Poland-China. I can further attest to the fact that to D. M. Magie is due the credit of making our country famous for these swine and furnishing the different breeders of this swine, either directly or indirectly, with their swine, who now attempt to destroy the credit that is justly due Mr. Magie.

L. C. BRADLY, Director Butler Co. Board of Agriculture.

BUTLER COUNTY, O., March 14, 1879.

D. M. Magie: I make the following statement in reference to the origin of the Magie or Poland-China swine, hoping that what I have to say in reference to this matter may be of some benefit to you in establishing your claim as the originator of this swine, which I am satisfied you are justly entitled to. I have been a resident of Warren and Butler counties, Ohio, for forty-three years, thirty-three years of which time I have lived on a farm in Warren county, about one-half mile from the Butler county line. During the last ten years I have lived in Butler county. I have been a breeder of this swine for twenty-six years. These swine were originally called and known as the Magie stock in Butler and Warren counties, Ohio; and only within a few years have they been called Poland-Chinas here.

It has been my full understanding from what I have known and always heard, that you are the originator of what is now known as the Magie or Poland-China swine. Until you had produced your hogs there was nothing but a very common stock of hogs in Warren and Butler counties, except a few Berkshires and some hogs of other breeds; but after the people saw your stock and tried them, they rapidly superseded the common stock and the other breeds of this section of Ohio. I think it is very unkind, to say the least, that certain men who have done but very little, if anything, to improve the stock of the country, should attempt to wrest from you the credit of being the originator of this breed of swine; since by your labors in this matter you have done such a great service to the very gentlemen who assail you, and the farmers in general throughout the country. Very truly yours,

J. B. PUGH, Farmer, Stock Raiser and Proprietor Star Flour Mills.

In addition to the above testimonials the following statement is made by over one hundred residents of Butler county, Ohio, who are of the best and most prominent men of the county, as the accompanying indorsement by the highest officials of Butler county shows. One hundred signers of this document are farmers and stock raisers, nearly every one of whom owns large farms and several of whom have known me for over forty years. It reads:

We, the undersigned farmers, live stock raisers, and citizens of Butler county, Ohio, take pleasure in making the following statement which we believe justly due D. M. Magie, inasmuch as some shippers of the Magie or Poland-China swine assert that he is not the originator of said swine. We have been acquainted with Mr. Magie for twenty-five to thirty years, and we have always known this swine by the name of Magie until within a few years, and it has been understood by us that said D. M. Magie is the originator of this swine, and never heard it disputed until of recent years. Mr. Magie is the first breeder of this swine we ever knew of, and the D. M. Magie Company, of which he is the senior partner, are the most extensive breeders and shippers of this swine of which we have any knowledge. (Signed):

Waldo F. Brown, Isiah Douglass, Alexander Young, J. W. Nichol, James Akers, George Keller, William L. Lane, Samuel F. Davis, P. H. Cone, W. H. Johnson, F. J. Cone, John Wray, John Ferguson, H. F. Hollmenger, J. P. Clough, Benjamin Earhart, Michael Foley, Samuel Sheard, Sylvester Andrews, John Wright, William Mitchell, J. W. Craig, J. A. Kennedy, Charles S. Coulter, T. McCullough, Sol. Keller, W. B. Wallace, Benjamin Sheard, Alvan Stubbs, P. Farr, John Copp, John Howell, George W. Hull, James Murphy, Wm. J. Craig, Joseph Scott, John R. Bevis, A. H. Harmon, John Fye, J. R. Kerwood, John Fye, N. G. Curtis, John Miller, J. F. Stout, J. A. Miller, Thomas McQuiston, Cyrus P. Markie, M. A. King, Robert Ratliff, John Doty, James H. Boxwell, J. B. Pugh, James H. Brown, John McClung, H. P. Deusercher, J. E. Hughes, Thos. Slade, J. W. McGee, J. J. Goff, R. L. Bridgford, Jos. Mollineaux, Wm. Wilson, David M. McDill, Jesse Doty, M. H. Beckett, T. Finkbine, J. C. McCracken, Samuel Douglass, Michael Kelly, William Payne, William Greenfield, Jacob Smith, Alexander Ogle, Wm. Houston, John Douglass, G. W. Adams, Samuel King, S. R. Mollineaux, W. Higgins, W. J. Finch, John W. Baker, Jesse L. Beckett, Francis Maddox, F. H. Hansel, Charles King, R. H. Riggs, W. F. Schoenbarger, Jas. M. Greer, W. D. Jones, Geo. B. Kohrer, Wm. Douglass, A. Clendening, C. M. Douglass, P. Hughes, Hiram King, F. B. Landis, Wm. D. Woodruff, Mablon P. Bacon, Thomas Coulter, Robert A. Douglass, Ebenezer Brown, Z. Brown, James King, James Horner, James McDill, R. W. DeWitt, John Flenner, James Dougherty, J. Curtis, John L. Withrow, Wm. A. Douglass, Jonathan Combs, Noah Crane, George Kramer, Edward Cross, Jas. H. Douglass, Jacob Keller.

HAMILTON, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO, March 1, 1877.

We the undersigned officers of Butler county, Ohio, certify that we are acquainted with a great many of the signers to the above paper, and they are of the best class of farmers, stock raisers and citizens of this county.

ALXANDER F. HUME, Judge C. P. M. THOMAS, Sheriff Butler county. H. H. JONES, Treasurer Butler county. ALX. GETS, Recorder Butler county. S. B. BERRY, Auditor Butler county. B. S. JAMES, Clerk of the Courts.

Many more names could be procured to substantiate what I claim in reference to the origin, etc., of the Magie or Poland-China swine, but the above proof is 'certainly sufficient indorse-

ment to put at rest the incorrect statements of envious breeders and employed egotistical writers. Very respectfully yours,

D. M. MAGIE.

ment to put at rest the incorrect statements of envious breeders and employed egotistical writers. Very respectfully yours,

D. M. MAGIE.

Books for Farmers!

The following books will be sent by the FARMER'S HOME JOURNAL to any address, postpaid, upon receipt of price:

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Johnson's How Crops Grow.....2 00
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